

## Interviewing, Screening, and Assessment Services for LGBT Patients

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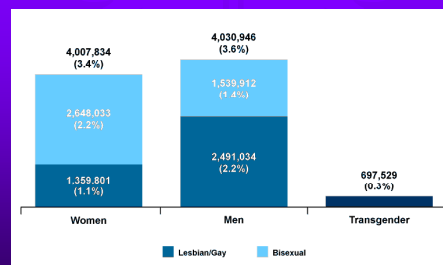
## Caring for LGBT Patients

- Welcome and Introductions
- The Statistics
- Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization
- Creating a Welcoming Environment
- Specific Health Care Concerns

## Welcome and Introductions

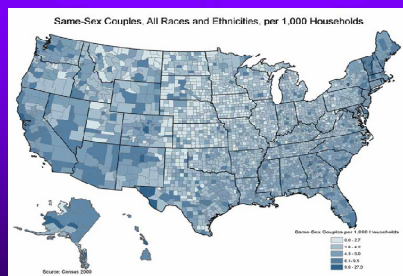
- Your Moderators
- Agreement
- Stand-ups
- Assumptions and Myths
- Anything you always wanted to ask...

## LGBT Statistics



Gates, G. J. (2011). *How many people are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender?* Retrieved from the Williams Institute website: <http://services.law.ucla.edu/WilliamsInstitute/pdf/How-many-people-are-LGBT-Final.pdf>

## LGBT Statistics



U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau (2010). *The census: A snapshot* (Form D-3400). Retrieved from [http://2010.census.gov/p2010main/pdf/snatchest\\_General\\_LGBT.pdf](http://2010.census.gov/p2010main/pdf/snatchest_General_LGBT.pdf)

## LGBT Statistics

- Alabama
  - In 2005, there were an estimated 94,639 gay, lesbian, and bisexual people (single and coupled) living in Alabama (2% of population).
  - In 2010, there were 11,259 same sex couples in Alabama, up from 8,109 in 2000 (a 39% increase)

The Williams Institute (2011). *Alabama: Census snapshot: 2010*. Retrieved from [http://services.law.ucla.edu/WilliamsInstitute/pdf/Census2010Snapshot\\_Alabama.pdf](http://services.law.ucla.edu/WilliamsInstitute/pdf/Census2010Snapshot_Alabama.pdf)

## LGBT Statistics

- Alabama Same Sex Couples
  - Top 5 counties:
    - Jefferson - 2,129
    - Mobile - 1,086
    - Chilton - 110
    - Cherokee - 75
    - Randolph - 61
  - Same sex couples are in EVERY county in Alabama.
- 65% female
- 26% raising children

The Williams Institute (2011). Alabama: Census snapshot: 2010. Retrieved from [http://services.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/Census2010Snapshot\\_Alabama.pdf](http://services.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/pdf/Census2010Snapshot_Alabama.pdf)

## Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization

- The APA and the DSM
  - Sexual identity or sexual orientation issues are not "disorders"
  - Plans to remove gender identity disorder from the DSM.

## Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization

- What prevents adequate LGBT healthcare utilization:
  - Fear of provider prejudice/bias.
  - Fear of outing to family, friends, coworkers, neighbors, etc.
  - Conversion therapy
  - Fear of loss of children

## Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization

- What prevents adequate LGBT healthcare utilization:
  - Fear of losing visitation rights and medical decision-making for partners
  - "Closeted" patients will not provide adequate information and therefore not receive education and care related to sexual health.

## Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization

- Multiple Minorities
  - LGBT and Aging
    - Age discrimination and the closet
    - Health care facilities, caregivers, other residents
  - Minority and LGBT
    - African American / Hispanic
    - Female
    - Transgender
  - HIV/AIDS

## Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization

- Legal Rights (or lack thereof)
  - Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act
  - Hospital Visitation
  - Family Medical Leave Act

## Prejudices/Fears and Healthcare Utilization

- Other Risk Factors
  - Homophobia, stigma, and cultural norms
  - Underutilization of health care (could be due to false provider beliefs)
  - Socioeconomic status
  - Lack of health insurance
  - Lower pregnancy in women

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- The Visual
  - Post rainbow flags, pink triangles, unisex bathroom signs, or other LGBT-friendly symbols or stickers
  - Exhibit posters showing racially and ethnically diverse same-sex couples or transgender people.
  - Display brochures about LGBT health.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- The Visual
  - Visibly post a non-discrimination statement that includes sexual orientation and gender identity/expression.
  - Acknowledge relevant days of observance, such as World AIDS Day, LGBT Pride Day, and National Transgender Day of Remembrance.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- The Verbal
  - Participate in provider referral programs through LGBT organizations.
  - Maintain an open dialogue with a patient about their gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, and/or sexual practices, which will lead to more relevant and effective care.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- The Verbal
  - Use gender-neutral language when discussing sexual and relationship partners.
  - Use the patient's language and terminology when discussing partners, behaviors, and sexual history.
  - Ask for clarification of terms as needed.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- The Verbal
  - Train office staff to use preferred pronouns and names for transgender patients.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- The Written
  - Use "relationship status" instead of "marital status" on forms.
  - Provide a "partner" option along with "spouse" or "husband/wife".
  - Add a "transgender" option to the male/female check boxes.
  - Distribute a confidentiality statement.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). *Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients*. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Creating a Welcoming Environment

- Confidentiality
  - Encourage openness by explaining patient-provider confidentiality.
  - Complete and accurate information is needed to provide appropriate care.
  - Specify what will be written in the medical records.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). *Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients*. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Specific LGBT Issues
  - Discuss how "out" patients are and sources of social support.
  - LGBT people are vulnerable to social stresses leading to increased tobacco and substance use.
  - Discuss safer sex techniques and STDs.
  - Conduct violence screening.

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). *Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients*. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Gay Men
  - HIV/AIDS and safe sex
  - Substance use
  - Depression/anxiety
  - Hepatitis immunization
  - STDs

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). *Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients*. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Gay Men
  - Prostate, testicular, and colon cancer
  - Alcohol
  - Tobacco
  - Diet and exercise
  - Anal papilloma

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). *Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients*. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Lesbians
  - Breast cancer
  - Depression/anxiety
  - Heart health
  - Gynecological cancer
  - Fitness

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). *Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients*. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Lesbians
  - Tobacco
  - Alcohol
  - Substance use
  - Domestic violence
  - Osteoporosis

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Transgender persons
  - Access to health care
  - Health history
  - Hormones
  - Cardiovascular health
  - Cancer

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Special Healthcare Concerns

- Transgender persons
  - STDs and safe sex
  - Alcohol and tobacco
  - Depression/anxiety
  - Injectable silicon
  - Diet and exercise

Gay & Lesbian Medical Association (2006). Guidelines for care of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender patients. Retrieved from [http://glma.org/\\_data/n\\_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf](http://glma.org/_data/n_0001/resources/live/GLMA%20guidelines%202006%20FINAL.pdf)

## Interviewing Screening, and Assessment Services for LGBT Patients

Questions ??

## Resources

[www.glma.org](http://www.glma.org)  
[www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute](http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute)  
[www.psych.org](http://www.psych.org)  
[www.equalityfederation.org](http://www.equalityfederation.org)  
[www.equalityalabama.org](http://www.equalityalabama.org)  
[www.pflag.org](http://www.pflag.org)  
[www.lgbthealth.net](http://www.lgbthealth.net)  
[www.ifge.org](http://www.ifge.org)